THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9200. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1780.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury

SIR,

TAKING up a volume of Garrick's Works, a few evenings since, to entertain myself with after a long walk, I happened to open the farce of *Lethe*, which I read over with great satisfaction.—You remember, Sir, no doubt, that a great number of *diſcontented Mortals* are there repreſented as viſiting the Shades, in order to obtain a draught of Lethe, to the forgetfulneſs of their cares—and the philoſopher *Æſop* is charged with the diſtribution of the waters.—The ideas excited by this pleaſant performance attended me to bed, and there extended themſelves conſiderably in a dream: The occurrences of it were ſo extraordinary, that I afterwards took the trouble to ſet them down; and if you think an account of them will be acceptable to your readers, it is at your ſervice.

The ſcene, then, that I had juſt come from, in the farce, I imagined, continued: The calling of "Boat! Boat!" ſtill ſounded in my ears; and *Charon* preſently announced the arrival of a cargo of the *beſt Company* (ſuch was his expreſſion) he had ferried this ſeaſon. *Æſop* prepared to receive them; and, as I told him I obſerved ſeveral perſons with whom I was acquainted, particularly *Admiral Keppel*, the *King of Spain*, and the *Empreſs of Ruſſia*, he permitted me to be preſent at the interview.—They came, and I was ſilent.

C. Fox.—Come along, my Lord.—Ha! Old Drybones, Art thou here yet?—What, ſtill employ'd in bottling off—Why, what the devil d'ye ſtare at—don't you know us?—

Æsop.—I can hardly be miſtaken—for you hav'n't *learnt manners*, yet, I find.—But, what's your buſineſs here?

C. Fox.—Why, the ſound of the dice are in my ears, and I want a draught of your water to ſettle my head.—I loſt a thouſand pounds laſt night.

Æsop.—You are an advocate for *national* OECONOMY, I think.—Well, and what does this gentleman want?

D. of Richmond.—Nothing but to forget *the diſtreſſes of* my country.

Æsop.—You have done that pretty well already; and, indeed, it is but fair—for your country has almoſt *forgot* YOU.

D. of Richmond.—Sir, you are inſolent, and I'll not touch a drop of your damn'd waters!—

C. Fox.—O yes, you ſhall; and ſince we muſt forget ſomething,—you ſhall take one bumper to *Parſon Bate*.

Æsop.—That way to the river, Gentlemen.—And, d'ye hear, CHARLES; if you throw yourſelves in, your country will not loſe much.—Well, Sir, what are *your* commands?

Ad. Keppell.—Sir, I intreat you to aſſiſt me, in loſing all remembrance *of the 27th of July*.

Æsop.—It is a natural requeſt:—And you, Sir,——

Ad. Palliser.—Wiſh to forget *my Court Martial*.

Æsop.—You had better try to forget your friends here,—that did you leaſt credit of the two.—I will conſider both your requeſts.—In the mean time, take a turn in that arbour, to *cool* yourſelves.

C. Guichen.—Ah, Monſieur Æsop!—by Gar, you be de perſonne of all de vorld for which me ave a de grande *penchant*.—*Mon Amie*—my ver good friend,—me vant a de von hundred touſand douzane of your grand vater—and I muſt a ave it before I mak a de ſail.

Æsop.—Pray, Count, what uſe have you for ſo great a quantity,—is it for your creditors?

C. Guichen.—Non, non, by Gar, 'tis for me and my ſailor—to mak a us forget a we *run from de Britiſh Amiral*.

Æsop.—Your demand is great; however, upon *one* condition I will comply with it; if you refuſe, I can't aſſiſt you.

C. Guichen.—Ah, vat is dat condition?

Æsop.—Only, that you will NOT run away *next time*.

C. Guichen.—*Je vous demande pardon.*——*Serviteur, Monſ.* Æſop! [Exit, *running*.

Æsop.—Who have we here?—Some Puritanical preacher, ſure.

L. G. G.—Sir, your humble ſervant.—I wou'd fain take a ſup of your water, to waſh away the remembrance of *being preſent among a mob* that——

Æsop.—Say no more, Sir,—your caſe requires *conſideration*. But know it will be in vain to forget the *blue ribband*, if the *bigotry* remains.

K. of France. Divine Æſop! the honour of a Frenchman is as tender as the virtue of a woman—and the leaſt diminution of glory cuts me to the ſoul. Aſſiſt me, therefore, to forget my *failures in the preſent war*.

Æsop. That much I can do for you; but it will only lead you into freſh errors.—Is there any thing elſe?

K. of France. Why yes, I would alſo forget the MOTIVES *that urged me to it*.

Æsop. There all *Lethe* would be uſeleſs; for tho' *you* could forget them, the *world* NEVER will.—Make haſte, and perhaps you will overtake your friend GUICHEN.——Is it poſſible! do I ſee the moſt illuſtrious CATHERINE, *Empreſs of all the Ruſſias*, on this ſide of the water?

E. of Russia. Why ſhould Æsop be ſurprized?—Whither does not Catherine penetrate?—Her genius ſpurns the burning ſands of Afia, and glows amidſt the froſts of America. Mountains and ſeas in vain oppoſe her—ſhe overleap them all in ſearch of glory!—Then wonder not to ſee me even here.

Æsop. To aim at glory, upon *juſt* principles, is certainly meritorious.—But what uſe can your Highneſs have for th' waters of Lethe?

E. of Russia. Why—I did intend taking them to remove a certain delicate remembrance of my *obligations to Britain*; but as I have entirely overcome *that* without their aſſiſtance, I think I may as well forget——the *murder of my Huſb—d*.

Æsop. Pleaſe to take a turn in that lane where you ſee the *Engliſh Admirals*—perhaps their converſation may be of uſe to you.

K. of Spain. Moſt illuſtrious of all Philoſophers—Allow me your aſſiſtance.—I have engaged in a war, that hitherto has been deſtructive of my glory and the happineſs of my ſubjects: In ſhort, I think it a league of injuſtice;—becauſe I have been unſucceſsful—and I deſire to forget *my folly in entering into it*.

Æsop. It would be of no uſe to you if you did;—for, till peace is eſtabliſhed, the Engliſh will be conſtantly *reminding* you of it.

After this ſentence, which the Philoſopher delivered, as indeed he did every thing, in the moſt pointed manner, the company preſſed in upon us, in ſuch numbers, and addreſſed the ſage with ſo much vehemence and impatience, that it was impoſſible I ſhould hear diſtinctly all that was ſaid, or, indeed, every one that ſpoke. I remember perfectly well Count D'Estaing—by his white feather; he deſired to forget *Savannah*: Æsop threw him in an odd bottle, to drink away his *Parole of Honour*.—Lord G. Germaine claimed a cup to the forgetfulneſs of *Minden*—and General Burgoyne, of *Saratoga*.—John Wilkes deſired to forget his *Modeſty*:—As nobody ever heard of it, he was ordered *a Conſtable*, which held two quarts, for his *Abuſe of the Scots nation*.—His Majesty deſired to obliterate the injuries offered him by *domeſtic Enemies*; and the Lord Mayor humbly intreated to drink down his "*Temerity*."—A deputation from the York Association demanded a hundred hogſheads, to diſtribute among the populace, to waſh away their recollection of *inflammatory Speeches*, and the *Burning of Houſes*.—Their petition was peremptorily REJECTED.—This occaſioned ſuch a clamour among the *Patriots* as ſhook all Elyſium;—and the tumult every moment increaſing, I ſuddenly awoke—not a little pleaſed to find myſelf out of their company. I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

VISION.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 15.

War Office, Aug. 12. 1780.

3d Regiment of dragoon guards, Archibald Douglas, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice William Norris.

2d Regiment of foot, Enſign Thomas Dewell to be Lieutenant, vice John Davies. John Cole, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Dewell.

20th Regiment of foot, Enſign John Parr to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice Mackay Hugh Baillie.

23d Regiment of foot, Second Lieutenant Ralph Markland to be firſt Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice William Wills.

28th Regiment of foot, Enſign John Watſon to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice Richard Croker.

34th Regiment of foot, Enſign Humphry Arden to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice William Giles. Lieutenant Alexander Macdonald, of the Weſt Fencible regiment, to be Enſign, vice Humphry Arden.

38th Regiment of foot, Enſign James Johnſton to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice Robert Campbell. William George Maxwell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Johnſton.

51ſt Regiment of foot, John Bulwer, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Archibald Cuninghame.

53d Regiment of foot, Enſign Benjamin Rogers to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice John Gratton.

63d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Wright, of the Derbyſhire militia, to be Enſign in one of the additional companies, vice Joſeph Cope.

65th Regiment of foot, George Lobcey Emmitt, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Frederick Foſter.

71ſt Regiment of foot, Enſign Thomas Watts to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice Dougal Campbell. Enſign Edward Fraſer to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice Alexander Grant.

73d Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Lieutenant Norman Maclean to be Captain, vice Mackay Hugh Baillie. Enſign John Fraſer to be Lieutenant, vice Norman Maclean.

75th Regiment of foot, Enſign William Rees to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Mackay.

83d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Gilfillan, of the Weſt Fencible regiment, to be Enſign, vice Thomas B. Dougall.

88th Regiment of foot, Enſign Lord Charles Greville Montagu, of the 16th foot, to be Lieutenant. Alexander George Leith, Gent. to be Enſign. Dorrell Cope, Gent. to be Enſign.

Captain John Andre of 54th foot, to be Adjutant-General to the forces ſerving in North America under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, vice Lord Cathcart.

Captain Ambroſe Simpſon, of 59th foot, to be Major of a brigade of the forces.

Captain Alexander Mackay, of 69th foot, to be Major of brigade to the forces now ſerving in North Britain.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

2d Regiment of horſe, Second Cornet Hans Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice George Ledwell, who retires. Dated June 27. 1780. Mr Richard Devonſher Newnham to be Cornet, vice Hamilton. Cornet Thomas Grogan to be Lieutenant, vice William Brownlow; by purchaſe. Dated as above.

3d Horſe, Mr Edmund Fitzgerald to be Cornet, vice Charles Tiſdall; by purchaſe. Dated as above. Eldeſt Captain Mountſort Longfield to be Major, vice the Honourable Marcus Annesley, deceaſed. Dated as above. Captain-Lieutenant John Reed to be Captain, vice Longfield. Captain-Lieutenant Edward Willey, of the 13th dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Reed. Mr Chapman to be Cornet, vice Henry Pemberton, promoted. Dated July 8. 1780.

4th Horſe, Lieutenant Edward Ward, of the 18th dragoons, to be Captain, vice John Crampton, who retires. Dated June 29, 1780.

5th Dragoons, Mr David Millefont to be Cornet, vice George Jocelyn; by purchaſe. Dated as above.

12th Dragoons, Lieutenant Lewis Saurin to be Captain, vice Charles Hamilton, who retires. Dated as above. Eldeſt Cornet William Curtis to be Lieutenant, vice Saurin. Mr Thomas Auſtin to be Cornet, vice Curtis.

13th Dragoons, Mr Richard Magennis to be Cornet, vice Robert Compton Bolton, who retires. Dated as above. Cornet Humphry Dennis to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Lloyd, who retires. Dated as above. Mr Henry Connor Gumbleton to be Cornet, vice Dennis. Lieutenant John Browne, of the 14th dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Edward Willey. Dated as above.

14th Dragoons, Mr Robert Wallace to be Cornet, vice Henry Pam brick, who retires. Dated as above. Second Cornet Richard Galway to be Lieutenant, vice Nicholas Power Trench, who retires. Dated as above. Mr John King to be Cornet, vice Galway. Cornet Henry Pemberton, of the 23d horſe, to be Lieutenant, vice John Brown, promoted. Dated July 8, 1780.

18th Dragoons, Cornet John Lawrenſon to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Ward; by purchaſe. Dated June 29, 1780. Mr John Dorman to be Surgeon, vice Alexander Eaſon, who retires. Dated as above.

3d Foot, Eldeſt Enſign Thomas Hunt to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Browne, promoted. Dated as above. Mr Arthur Bernard to be Enſign, vice Hunt.

11th Foot, Mr Robert Jones to be Enſign, vice John Agmondiſham Veſey; by purchaſe. Dated as above. Mr James Gordon to be Enſign, vice William Toone, who retires. Dated as above. Mr Edward Scott to be Enſign, vice James Moone, promoted. Dated as above.

19th Foot, Eldeſt Enſign Robert Johnſton to be Lieutenant, vice Lewis Nanney, who retires. Dated as above. Mr Isaac Barrington Perryn to be Enſign, vice Johnſton. Enſign William Beamiſh to be Lieutenant, vice William Mercer, who retires. Dated as above. Mr William Caulfield to be Enſign, vice Beamiſh. Mr George Byng to be Enſign, vice Lord Edward Fitzgerald, promoted. Dated as above. Lieutenant Colin Campbell to be Captain, vice Robert Saville, who retires. Dated June 30. 1780. Enſign William Pyne to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell. Mr Robert Bloomfield to be Enſign, vice Pyne.

30th Foot, Lieutenant Chriſtopher Irvine to be Lieutenant, vice Maxwell Boyle, who retires. Dated June 29. 1780. Mr Edward Gibſon to be Enſign, vice Irwine. Lieutenant William Rochfort to be Captain, vice Thomas Jennings, who retires. Dated as above. Enſign William Charles Lynam to be Lieutenant, vice Rochfort. Mr William Henry Gamble to be Enſign, vice Lynam.

32d Foot, Eldeſt Enſign James O'Donnel to be Lieutenant, vice John Langriſhe deceaſed. Dated as above. Mr George Sempill to be Enſign, vice O'Donnel.

36th Foot, Eldeſt Enſign Robert Holland to be Lieutenant, vice George Ramſay, promoted. Dated as above. Mr Anthony Elwood to be Enſign, vice Holland.

66th Foot, Mr John Hatton to be Enſign, vice Cæſar Sutton, who retires. Dated as above. Eldeſt Enſign John Macnamara to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Arbuthnot, promoted. Dated June 30. 1780. Mr Richard Gale to be Enſign, vice Macnamara.

67th Foot, Lieutenant Danvers Graves to be Captain, vice Robert Gore, who retires. Dated June 29. 1780. Enſign William Cosby to be Lieutenant, vice Graves. Mr James Comerford to be Enſign, vice Cosby. Enſign Arthur Fleming to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Warde, who retires. Dated as above. Mr George Douglas to be Enſign, vice Fleming. Eldeſt Enſign Francis Montgomery to be Lieutenant, vice John Jenkinſon, promoted. Dated as above. Mr John Guſtavus Crosbie to be Enſign, vice Montgomery. Second Enſign James O'Niel to be Lieutenant, vice Ronald Hamilton, promoted. Dated as above. Mr William Henry to be Enſign, vice O'Nell.

77th Foot, Lieutenant William Robertſon of the 55th regiment, to be Captain, vice John Grant, who retires. Dated as above. Captain-Lieutenant Patrick Campbell to be Captain, vice the Honourable Charles Cathcart, promoted. Dated as above. Eldeſt Lieutenant Charles Murray to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Campbell. Eldeſt Enſign John Mackay to be Lieutenant, vice Murray. Mr Douglas to be Enſign, vice Richard Landreth, promoted. Dated as above.

81ſt Foot, Mr Donald Grant to be Enſign, vice Donald Cameron, promoted. Dated as above. Eldeſt Enſign John Roſs to be Lieutenant, vice William Johnſton, promoted. Dated as above. Mr Cecil Edgeworth to be Enſign, vice Roſs. Second Enſign John Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice William Kelſo, promoted. Dated as above.

Royal Iriſh Artillery, Mr Richard Legge to be Second Lieutenant, vice Thomas Atkinſon, promoted. Dated June 30. 1780.

Invalids, Lieutenant Robert Browne of the 3d regiment of foot, to be Captain of the Sixth Company of Invalids, vice Richard Lombard, removed to the Second Company. Dated June 29. 1780. Lieutenant William Southwell, on the eſtabliſhment of Half-pay, to be Captain of the Fifth Company, vice Henry Flood, deceaſed. Dated July 8, 1780.

LONDON.

The following is an abſtract of a comparative view of the ſtations of the Engliſh, French, and Spaniſh navies:

Under Admiral Geary:

26 of the line.	2 fire-ſhips.
3 frigates.	

Spaniſh, under Don Cordova:

22 of the line.	1 corvette.
5 frigates.	2 bilanders.

French ſhips:

9 of the line.	2 frigates.

The above French and Spaniſh are already out.

Twelve French ſhips of the line at Breſt.

Two ditto at Corunna.

Engliſh ſhips at home, cruiſing, and on ſhort convoys:

26 of the line.	10 fire-ſhips.
43 frigates.	3 bombs.
40 ſloops.	

Beſides cutters, armed ſhips, &c.

Spaniſh in Ferrol, and other ports, and on convoy:

26 ſhips of the line.	9 chebecs.
18 frigates.	

French ſhips in other ports, cruizing and convoy:

At Toulon:

6 of the line.	5 ſnows.
3 frigates.	4 bombs.
2 corvettes.	

At St Maloes:

1 of the line.	

At Rochford:

3 of the line.	8 prames.
5 frigates.	9 flutes.
2 corvettes.	4 ſnows.

At L'Orient:

2 ſhips of the line.	

Cruizers and convoys:

15 of the line.	2 prames.
30 frigates.	12 flutes.
10 corvettes.	8 chebecs.
7 cutters.	4 galleys.

In America and the Weſt Indies, or on their paſſage there.

ENGLISH:

51 ſhips of the line.	2 fire-ſhips.
48 frigates.	8 bombs.
26 ſloops.	

Beſides armed ſhips and tenders.

FRENCH:

23 of the line.	3 ſloops.
5 frigates.	

SPANISH:

12 of the line.	1 chebec.
2 frigates.	2 corvettes.

Engliſh ſhips in the Eaſt Indies:

7 of the line.	1 ſloop.
3 frigates.	2 bombs.

At Newfoundland, a 50 gun ſhip, 3 frigates, and 2 ſloops.

In the Mediterranean, 4 frigates.

At Lisbon, a 50 gun ſhip and 2 frigates.

In Ireland and Scotland, a 74 gun ſhip and 15 frigates.

rom the London Papers, Aug. 17.

Ghent, July 15. The Toulon squadron is juſt arrived in our bay. That ſquadron, which is commanded by M. de Treſſemanes, conſiſts of the Terrible of 110 guns; the Hardi and Lion, of 64, and the Sagitaire of 50. It is to join the combined fleet, that will be then compoſed of 22 Spaniſh ſhips of war, and 14 French, beſides others that are yet to ſail from different ports of the kingdom.

Riga, July 23. The Emperor arrived here this morning from Peterſburgh, and purſues his journey with ſo much celerity that he intends to be at Mittau to-morrow.

They write from Peterſburgh, that the Ducheſs Eudoxia of Courland, Princeſs of Jouſſopoff, died there the 16th of this month.

Elſineur, Aug. 1. Two hundred and thirty-eight merchantmen ſailed yeſterday from this port for the Baltic. Of this number, 102 were Engliſh, the others were Dutch, Daniſh, and Swediſh. Five Ruſſian ſhips of war and a frigate have alſo ſailed for the Baltic, and the four Swediſh frigates that have been ſtationed ſome time in the Sound. They write from Copenhagen, that the Ruſſian fleet ſailed alſo yeſterday for the Sound, ſo that it is expected every moment.

Paris, Aug. 2. Count Duchaffault is failed from Breſt with ſeven ſhips of the line, and is to be joined by two others from L'Orient.

We hear that Count D'Eſtaing, on his arrival on the Spaniſh territory, found horſes and carriages waiting for him at each ſtation, in order to purſue his journey with all the convenience and celerity imaginable. It is thought that he is before now arrived at the place of his deſtination.

A number of troops are daily marching towards Normandy and Bretagne; and it is ſaid that camps will be formed next month near the coaſt of theſe provinces.

All the work concerning the new regulation of the King's houſehold is finiſhed, and the edict will ſoon be publiſhed. Above 500 places, moſtly belonging to the table, kitchen, cellar, &c. are ſuppreſſed, and all the remaining officers of the houſehold, &c. will henceforth receive board wages. The King has alſo granted unto Meſdams, his aunts, 600,000 livres for their table. This operation ſufficiently ſhews the diſpoſition of our wiſe monarch, and how well he knows to chuſe his miniſters.

We have received advice, that the frigate l'Hermione, which carried the Marquis de la Fayette to Boſton, is ſafe returned to Rochfort. The arrival of that young nobleman has cauſed an univerſal joy in America. The Congreſs, to whom he brought the firſt tidings of the great armaments which France and Spain were ſending to their aſſiſtance, immediately declared him Major-General of their armies; and he has taken the oaths before the Congreſs, that he will not liſten to any accommodation with the common enemy, nor to any propoſitions of peace, without the knowledge and conſent of the two friendly powers, to whoſe alliance he has ſworn to remain inviolably faithful and true.

Paris, Auguſt 3. Notwithſtanding a partiality for one's country, it is ſcarce allowable to liſten to the reports ſpread here for ſome days paſt. It is pretended, that 80,000 armed free negroes have retaken Charleſtown; that M. de Ternay beſieged New York by ſea, whilſt General Waſhington, aſſiſted by the troops commanded by the Count de Rochambaut, attacked it by land, and that that place is actually in the hands of our allies.

Other rumours, to which we do not give more credit, are, that the firſt operation of M. de Guichen, in conjunction with the Spaniards, was to fall upon St Lucia, which he made himſelf maſter of, after ſome reſiſtance on the part of the Engliſh; and that he had alſo taken two ſhips from Jamaica, that were carrying warlike ſtores, and 400 troops, to reinforce the garriſon of Barbadoes.

Paris, Aug. 4. It is aſſured the King of Spain has given orders to carry on with redoubled activity the ſiege of Gibraltar, his Catholick Majeſty being abſolutely determined not to ſuffer that one of the moſt important maritime places in his dominions, ſhould remain any longer under the dominion of a foreign power; which obliges him in time of peace as well as war, to keep troops on foot, through a juſt miſtruſt, to guard the lines of St Roch.

Letters from Breſt adviſe, that the Count Duchaffault was in readineſs to ſail with his fleet, the moment the Engliſh ſquadron withdraws.

M. de Beaumarcha's ſhip le Fier Rodrigue, is arrived at the Iſle of Rhe from New England, having under her convoy 11 American ſhips and four French, the cargoes of which conſiſt chiefly of tobacco. That ſhip, it is ſaid, has alſo taken ſeveral prizes.

Hague, Aug. 7. It is aſſured, that the States-General will treat as principal Commiſſaries of the treaty of armed neutrality, with the three northern powers. It is alſo ſaid, that their High Mightineſſes have ſent further inſtructions on that important buſineſs, to their Miniſters Plenipotentiaries, who continue with the utmoſt ſpeed their journey to Peterſburgh. We talk already here about the conditions of that negociation, though without any certainty, as that affair is kept very ſecret, until it is brought to a concluſion.

Amſterdam, Aug. 10 We have juſt received the news, that the Ruſſian fleet, conſiſting of thirteen ſhips of the line and frigates, caſt anchor yeſterday before the port of the Texel; but as they are not come in, we cannot get their names.

A letter from Bourdeaux, of the 1ſt of this month ſays, that not only the Engliſh privateers, but alſo the men of war of that nation, continue to moleſt the neutral ſhips, particularly the Dutch.

LONDON.

Yeſterday morning three meſſengers were ſent with diſpatches for our Ambaſſadors at Peterſburgh, Copenhagen, and Stockholm.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received at Lord George Germaine's office from Newfoundland; by which we hear that a great number of American privateers were cruiſing on that ſtation, notwithſtanding the numbers that have been taken, and that they do a deal of damage to the ſhipping.

There lately have been ſeen in the York political hemiſphere ſome fiery bodies, that ſeem to point their courſe in a direct line to the Tower. A Mr *Wyville* has taken great pains to explain their cauſe; and it is apprehended that the diſcovery will much affect his *health*.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, we received advice of the arrival of a ſhip, belonging to Mr Brook Watſon at Whitehaven, from Halifax in Nova Scotia. She left Halifax on the 12th of July, at which time all was well there. We have not learnt any further particulars; but, it appears that Monſ. Ternay had not then viſited them. The wind being now ſhifted to the S. W. important news may be hourly expected. *St James's Chron.*

It is rumoured, at the weſt end of the town, that if the change of wind ſhall produce favourable accounts from General Clinton and Admiral Rodney, the Parliament will be immediately diſſolved; but, if the preſent campaign ſhould furniſh no better hopes of an honourable peace than the cloſe of the laſt, the miniſter will make uſe of his certain majority, and ſecure the ſupplies of the current year, before he tries the ſenſe of the people at large in a general election. *Ibid.*

Neither the Daniſh nor Swediſh ſquadrons are expected to leave the north, the Ruſſians having undertaken the charge of conducting the convoy from the Baltic to the ports for whioh they are deſtined; ſo that in caſe of a diſpute, the conteſt at firſt will be Ruſſia only.

The following is a liſt of the Ruſſian fleet arrived in the Texel and the Downs.

Firſt ſquadron in the Texel, the St Sedair, Rear Admiral Barreſoff, Capt. Cavalier Gibbs, 74 guns, 670 men; Azai, Capt. Speridoff, 64 guns, 670 men; America, Capt. Cocuffſoff, 64 guns, 550 men; Slovoroſſey, Capt. Boſcaruff, 64 guns, 550 men; Patriche, Capt. Denniſon, 32 guns, 230 men; Semeone, Capt. Golaukin, 32 guns, 230 men.

Second ſquadron, in the Downs, Pantoleman, Cavalier Rear Admiral Keuze, Capt. Cavalier Burke, Senior Capt. of the fleet, 74 guns, 670 men; St Nicoli, leading the Van, Cavalier Robert Dugdale, 66 guns, 565 men; Alexander Neiſs Key, Capt. Boocaring, 64 guns, 550 men; Ingarmolandy, Capt. Poverleaſhing, 64 guns, 550 men; Blagapolucki, Capt. Melnicuff, 64 guns, 550 men; Maria, Capt. Cruſanuff, 32 guns, 230 men.

Third ſquadron, arrived in the Texel, Iſekaiel, Commodore Cavalier Pſeabian, Capt Cavalier Huncuff, 74 guns, 670 men; Spiridon, Capt. Addinſoff, 66 guns, 575 men; Prince Valadimer, Capt Prince Shacoffrey, 64 guns, 550 men; David, Capt Fandiſon, 64 guns, 550 men; Deriſi, Capt Cavalier Thomas M'Kenzie, 64 guns, 550 men; Alexander, Capt M'Karnuff, 32 guns, 230 men.

Advice was received yeſterday, that the Ruſſian Admirnl, on being boarded by one of our cutters, aſſured the Captain, that he ſhould weigh anchor, on his return home, the moment the wind proved favourable.

Two of the Ruſſian men of war ſprung a leak two days before they got into the Downs, which will detain them ſome time to repair.

The fitting out warlike ſquadrons by the Northern powers, and the arrival of Ruſſian men of war in our ports (ſays a correſpondent) preſents a new æra in naval hiſtory. The laſt time the Ruſſian fleet entered our ports, they were ſuppliants for aſſiſtance and inſtruction in maritime affairs: we furniſhed them with ſtores, and lent them our officers, by which means we gave them the firſt hope of becoming a naval power. We have thus warmed the frozen bear, who, in return, whets her tuſks againſt us.

By all treaties of commerce contraband goods are "arms, pieces of ordnance, with all implements belonging to them, fire-balls, powder, match, bullets, pikes, ſwords, lances, ſpears, halberts, guns, mortar-pieces, petards, grenadoes, muſkets reſts, bandeliers, ſalt-petre muſkets, muſket ſhot, helmets, corſlets, breaſt-plates, coat of mail, and the like kind of armature; ſoldiers horſes, and all things neceſſary for the furniture of horſes; holſters, belts, and all other warlike inſtruments whatſoever." Theſe are the contraband enumerated in the treaty with Ruſſia, and mentioned by the declaration.

Who could ever have thought, recollecting what Ruſſia formerly was, that ſhe would have now been at the head of a neutrality, whoſe profeſt aim is to give laws to England? the Czar Peter worked in our dock-yards; and the preſent exiſtence of the Ruſſian navy is owing to the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh Court: we have a right to expect gratitude at leaſt for ſuch ſervices.

An American packet with diſpatches to the French Court, had been driven on ſhore near L'Orient by a frigate of Admiral Geary's fleet, which, from the high winds, could not venture near enough the ſhore to deſtroy the packet, the Captain of which went off immediately to Paris with the diſpatches. This veſſel tailed from New London June 29.

The trade from Barbadoes and Tobago failed from St Kitt's the 7th of June, at which place they were to rendezvous and wait for convoy.

Advice is received, that four more ſhips from Greenland, bound to London, all full, are ſafe arrived at Whitby.

A Captain of a trader reports, that ſeveral French prizes have been taken off the Banks of Newfoundland; amongſt them a Domingo ſhip, bound for Rochelle with a valuable cargo. On his voyage home he was informed that a privateer of Mahon had met with a Spaniſh ſhip of 8 carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, and 40 men, laden with dollars, wrought plate, and hides, which the former captured. And he further reports, that the Venus of Rochelle blew up, after engaging a Britiſh privateer four glaſſes.

A morning paper ſays, it was yeſterday reported, that advice was received from Admiral Geary, of his having gained intelligence of the combined fleets being ſeen cruiſing between Cape Ortugal and Cape Finiſterre; and that he had called a council of war in conſequence of it, when it was unanimouſly agreed to leave the Bay, and immediately proceed in queſt of them; and as the wind was then exceeding fair, we have reaſon to expect ſome news of an action every hour.

The Lords of the Admiralty, on Saturday laſt, gave notice to the Quebec merchants, that they ſhould on that day order a convoy for their ſhips bound to Quebec, and ready for ſea. The Garland and Spithead, of 28 guns, and the Orpheus of 32, in the river Thames, are the men of war appointed for that ſervice.

On Saturday, being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who then entered the 19th year of his age, the morning was uſhered in by ringing of bells, &c. and the ſame was obſerved in a ſplendid manner at Windſor.

The ſame day, his Grace the Duke of Montagu, Governor to his Royal Highneſs, gave a grand entertainment to the nobility on the occaſion at his ſeat at Richmond.

The Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoreſs, and Miſs Kennet, went to Windſor to pay their compliments to their Majeſties on the above occaſion.

Laſt Saturday night there was a very numerous meeting at the Crown and Anchor tavern, of the ſociety of Ancient Britons, with the Treaſurer, Governors, and Truſtees of the Welſh Charity School, to celebrate their patron, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's birth-day, when many conſtitutional healths were drank, and the evening ſpent with the greateſt harmony and decorum.

Lord George Gordon is now indulged with pen and ink, but that only on condition that he does not correſpond with any others than his brother and counſel. His letters are all inſpected by order of Government. He is in very high ſpirits; but has been greatly affected whenever he heard of any of the executions of the rioters, and has been known to ſhed tears.

The Dutcheſs of Kingſton is returning to England, and travels over land. A domeſtic is arrived in town to make the neceſſary preparations for her reception.

Yeſterday being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederic, Biſhop of Oſnaburg, who entered the 18th year of his age, their Majeſties received the compliments of nobility on the occaſion at Windſor.

Yeſterday a meſſenger was ſent from Lord Hillſborough's office with diſpatches for Lord Mountſtewart, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Sardinia.

The laſt letters from on board the Prince George, in Admiral Geary's ſquadron, mention, that his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry was then in perfect health on board the ſaid ſhip.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Indian department in Weſt Florida to Mr Humphrey Grant.

"The creeks are turned out to be exactly what you ſaid; they are already become a terror to the Spaniards, and are determined to hold faſt by their common father, the King of England, whilſt a drop of blood runs warm within them. Nothing they have wiſhed for ſo long as to revenge themſelves on the Spaniards for the cruelties committed by them on their forefathers. They raiſe the hatchet with pleaſure, and ſay they never wiſh to bury it while there is a Spaniard living.

"The Muſquito Shore Indians (what few they are among the Spaniards) have determined to free themſelves from their ſlavery and follow the example of Cortes."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 7.

"A number of troops are daily marching towards Normandy and Bretagne; and it is ſaid that camps will be formed next month near the coaſt of thoſe provinces.

"We have received advice that the frigate l'Hermione, which carried the Marquis de la Fayette to Boſton, is ſafe returned to Rochefort. The arrival of that young nobleman has cauſed an univerſal joy in America. The Congreſs, to whom he brought the firſt tidings of the great armaments which France and Spain were ſending to their aſſiſtance, immediately declared him Major General of their armies; and he has taken the oaths before the Congreſs, that he will not liſten to any accommodation with the common enemy, nor to any propoſitions of peace, without the knowledge and conſent of the two friendly and proteſting powers, to the alliance of which he has ſworn to remain inviolably faithful and true."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Aug. 13.

"Laſt night about ſeven o'clock, a deſperate affray happened at the dock, between the Brecknock and Hereford regiments of militia in garriſon there; the 97th regiment of foot taking part with the former, and the Somerſet with latter; they fought with their ſide-arms for ſome time, but at laſt the ringleaders had recourſe to their fire-locks, when they continued a running fire upon each other for ſome time, in conſequence of which one man of the 97th was killed on the ſpot, and ſeveral others, with one officer, much wounded. The officers of the different corps did every thing in their power to prevent the alarming conteſt; two of the wounded men had a leg taken off this morning at the hoſpital. The tumult ceaſed about eleven o'clock that night, owing to the ſpirited interpoſition of General Grey, and we hope we ſhall hear of no further mutiny, though we are not without our apprehenſions that it will be reſumed again this evening; the Welch corps and 97th ſtill vowing vengeance againſt the Hereford and Somerſet, and they remaining as exaſperated on their part, ſo that how the affair will end we cannot ſay.

Further Particulars of the Celebration of the Prince of Wales's Birth-day.

On Friday evening, their Majeſties arrived, about ſeven o'clock, at the Queen's Houſe, at Windſor; and, ſoon after, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, the Princeſs Royal, and the other Princeſſes; and, at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, his Majeſty, with the Prince of Wales, the Prince Biſhop, the Princeſs Royal, and the Princeſs Sophia Auguſta, were at morning prayers in the Chapel Royal; at which were alſo the Duke of Montague, the Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, with other attendants on the Royal Family, and a great number of ladies and gentlemen, who were come to Windſor on occaſion of its being the Birth-day of the Prince of Wales. After prayers, the Queen met his Majeſty and the above Royal Perſonages at the door of her houſe, and the company that followed the King from Chapel, had the pleaſure of ſeeing their Majeſties, and eight of their children, ſtanding at the door, whilſt the King talked ſome minutes to the Duke of Montague, the Biſhop of Litchfield, and ſome other perſons. Their Majeſties then retired to breakfaſt; after which, the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Prince Biſhop, took an airing on horſeback. About half paſt two o'clock, the Royal Family appeared at the windows in the Caſtle over the Terrace, on which was aſſembled a vaſt company of gentlemen and ladies; and, oppoſite to the Terrace four companies of the Royal Scots, and two pieces of cannon were drawn out, who fired three rounds in honour of the day; after which the Royal Family retired, and immediately the company went to their ſeveral abodes to dinner.

The Lord Mayor, with ſeveral of the Aldermen and their Ladies, were expected on the terrace, but their barge run aground, and did not get up to Windſor until four o'clock; they dined at the White Hart, and in the evening ſeveral of the Aldermen and their Ladies returned in the City Navigation Barge to Staines, but the Lord Mayor ſtaid at Windſor.

At seven in the evening his Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Prince Bishop, the Princess Royal, the Princess Sophia Augusta, three of the young Princes, with the Duke of Cumberland, appeared on the terrace, and walked until eight o'clock, whilst the Queen's band played several pieces of music. His Majesty, and all the Princes, as well as the principal nobility, attendants on the Court, were in one uniform, viz. blue faced with scarlet. The Duke of Cumberland walked next after the King, with the Prince of Wales leaning on his right arm, and the Prince Bishop upon his left. The persons of quality who were on the terrace to congratulate the King, on this occasion, were very numerous and full dressed. They formed into small parties, and had the honour of being familiarly conversed with by his Majesty. The Lord Mayor was on the terrace, but our correspondent does not say he was particularly noticed, being in an undress. In the evening there was a grand concert in the Queen's apartments.

The town of Windsor was very full of company, and in the evening the houses were illuminated, some of them very superbly; and at Datchet fireworks were displayed, in honour of his Royal Highness, by Mr Angelo, assisted by Mr Clithero.

The Duke of Leeds gave a grand ball on Saturday evening at Tunbridge Wells.

The Queen was not at chapel on Saturday morning, nor on the Terrace in the evening, on account of being near her time: A news-paper says, her Majesty is to lie in at her house at Windsor castle; whether this is true we will not say, but we are well informed, that Mr Hunter was at Windsor on Friday evening, in case he should be wanted.

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, August 14.

Wheat, 28 a 31 s; a 32 a 38 s.	Tick Beans, 18 a 20 s.
Rye, 20 a 21 s.	Small ditto, 21 a 24 s.
Oats, 15 s. a 18 s. a 6 d.	Tares, 23 a 26 s.
Barley, 15 a 18 s. 6 d.	Seed, 30 s.
Malt, 22 a 29 s. 6 d.	Flour, 32 s. per sack.
Grey Peafe, 20 a 22 s.	Second sort, 30 s.
White ditto, 25 a 28 s.	Rape Seed, 18 l. per last.
Boiling Peas, 30 s.	

PRICE of STOCKS, August 17.

Bank Stock, 115.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 62¾ a ⅞.	Ditto New Ann. 60 a ⅞.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 75¼ a ⅝.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, 61¾ a ⅞.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 62 a ⅜	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 62½ a ¼.	India Bonds, 22 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, 59½ a ⅝.	Navy Bills, 1¼ a ⅜ dife.
Long Ann. 16⅞.	Lott. Tick. 13 l. 6 s. 6 d.
Ann. 1777, —	Scrip. 76½.
Ditto 1778, 12 a 9-16ths.	Omnium —
Long Light Anft. —	Exch. Bills, 6 prem.
South Sea Stock, fhut.	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 17.

"The New York fleet, which was expected to have been at that place two months ago, has failed from Plymouth but a few days since. There are upwards of forty ships in this fleet, for the beforementioned port only, with cargoes of very great value on board; and the want of ships for convoy is such, that this fleet was trusted to one frigate only, the Hyæna, Captain Thomson, who gave out his failing instructions the 10th, and failed the 13th, at night. They are not to go to Corke, as was expected some days ago, but are to rendezvous at Sandy Hook, in case of separation. The Adamant and Brilliant men of war failed with this fleet, but are bound to Ireland, and are not to return.

"Authentic letters lately received from America, by persons of the first rank, advise, that the celebrated Mr Hancock, so far from being President of Congress, has not even appeared in it for upwards of two years past.

"Advice was received this day at Lloyds, that twenty fail of ships from Petersburgh and Riga were safely arrived at Hull, under convoy of an armed ship.

"The Two Friends, Captain Watson, from Riga to Hull, is taken by a French privateer and carried into Dunkirk.

"The report of the Black Prince privateer being taken is premature; she has taken two ships since the report of her being taken.

"The Queen of Hungary, Captain Scott, from Dublin to the West Indies, is taken by the French and carried into Cadiz.

"On the 12th inst. four large ships, loaded with tobacco from Virginia, arrived at Nantz, as part of a convoy of 36 sail, which they separated from in a gale of wind the 4th of this month.

"A small flying camp is to be formed about four miles from the main body on Finchley, to exercise the troops.

"All our reviews, this summer, are performed without any powder or ball.

"The few companies remaining in England of the 8th regiment of foot are now quartered in Islington, and are doing duty at the New River Head, to protect the Water Works. The above regiment has been in America for several years.

"It is said, that orders are given for a fleet of observation to be immediately formed at Spithead, to watch the motions of the Russian fleet, as several more ships are daily expected.

"The paragraph inserted in some of the papers, insinuating that advice had been received of the revolt and desertion of the Seapoys in the East India Company's service, is, on enquiry, found to be totally unauthorised by truth or official information.

"A letter is said to be received from Admiral Digby, bringing advice, that as the Duke man of war, Captain Sir Charles Douglas, carrying 90 guns, and his own ship, the Prince George of 98 guns, with Prince William Henry on board, were watching the motions of the Spanish fleet off Cape Finisterre, a violent hurricane arose, which had nearly proved fatal to them, as they were tossed so close, that, as the Admiral expresses it, "you might have thrown a biscuit from one ship to the other;" but fortunately, the storm subsiding, they were all saved. Sir Charles Douglas so much thought they should perish, that he emphatically called out, "The Lord have mercy upon us!"

"The following arrangements took place previous to the departure of Sir Henry Clinton from Charlestown, until civil government should be restored:—The troops were left under the chief command of Lieut. Gen. Earl Cornwallis; Brigadier-General Patterson was appointed Governor of the province of South Carolina, and Lieut. Col. Clarke was named by Sir Henry to succeed Gen. Prevost in the command at Savannah.

"The Hon. George Hanger, of the 71st regiment, is appointed Major to the Continental militia taken in Charlestown, who are now embodied, and of which Mr Patrick Ferguson, of the same regiment, is Lieutenant Colonel Commandant."

Extract of a letter from London, August 15.

"The arrival of the armed neutrality in the Downs has given a fresh and copious latitude to our *Patriots*, for the exercise of their alarming predictions. Unfortunate Britain is at length, they tell us, arrived near her dissolution, should not *Providence*, in a very especial manner, interfere for her salvation. A *Neutrality* is indeed tremendous, and the preservation of *peace* horrid in the extreme! To prevent privateers from committing depredations on the commerce of our friends; to protect a trade which has ever been the indisputable right of nations at peace, is a circumstance big with destruction to our empire, and of inconceivable distress to its *modern* supporters. How then are these calamities to be averted? How is the unfortunate Monarch of our realm to act at this crisis? The method is clear. Let the *Patriots* direct the helm; let *Whig* politicians be our pilots; America will then become our cordial friends, France and Spain our subservient enemies, Russia our ally, and all Europe our most humble servants.

"When a *Shelburne*, a *Fox*, and a *Burke*, become *thus exalted*, desponding Britain will have nothing to fear. I know, my dear friend, your attachment to your country, and from thence you may possibly have some doubts with respect to the sincerity of our aspiring *patriots*. Give me leave, however, to assure you, that your suspicions are groundless. The character of *Shelburne* is *irreproachable*; *Fox, tolerable*; and *Burke, decent*. I say Mr Fox's character is *tolerable*, because, in a conversation yesterday, his very intimate friend informed me—and seriously informed me, too—that, within *seven years*, Mr Fox would either be King of this empire, or be—hanged. To presume Mr Fox would become a *King*, seemed to me a little incredible; and I confess that I was a *great deal surprised* to hear his intimate friend suppose the latter *exaltation*; a possible fate of that eloquent *Cicero*. However, I am not positive: I am easy of conviction." His intimate associates are certainly more competent judges of his merits than I am. But I call his character tolerable, because, for the second time only, I have heard it *obliquely* suspected."

The wind, which has so long continued easterly, yesterday morning changed to the south west, and still remains so. We may therefore reasonably expect news of the utmost importance, in the course of eight or ten days. The change of wind has brought us some fine warm showers, which will be very serviceable and refreshing to the country, after such a long tract of dry weather.

The firing heard off Largs and Greenock, has turned out very differently from the account given of that matter. It seems the Childers sloop and Pilote cutter, were ordered by the Admiralty to scour the west coast of the French and American privateers which infested it, and particularly to look out for Luke Ryan. When they arrived off the coast, it was proposed by the Commander of the Childers, that before engaging with any enemy, it would be of use to try their guns, and exercise their men, by a mock fight between themselves. The Commander of the Pilote, however, would not agree to waste his powder unprofitably, unless the former would give him a written order under his hand for that purpose. A written order, after some difficulty, was accordingly given, and to work they went, keeping up a mock engagement with each other for the space of two days. The firing alarmed the coast, and brought out the Satisfaction armed ship, then lying off Greenock, as mentioned in a former paper; as well as the Boston, Stag, and Ranger, from Campbelton Bay, who, after a good deal of difficulty, boarded the Childers, and discovered their mistake. How the Admiralty may relish this farce, a little time will show.

His Majesty's ship the Three Sisters is come from the Road into the harbour of Leith, where the crew are employed in lightening her, previous to her undergoing some necessary repairs.

Wednesday the Kitty, Greenlandman, arrived at Newcastle from those seas, with three large fish. Off Shetland, in company with another Greenlandman, they fell in with an American privateer of 20 guns, which they engaged for two hours, and beat her off.

There were lately determined, before the Court of Session, two causes of pretty general importance to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, as well as to those immediately connected with them. We therefore hope a short state of each will not be disagreeable to our readers.

The one was a process at the instance of two Heritors against their Minister, which concluded, in the first place, That the Minister should be decerned to make payment to the poor of the parish of the sum of 400 merks, being the Communion-element money for ten years, uplifted by him, and to which he had no right, as he had neglected to administer the Sacrament for ten several years, at different times, during his incumbency; and also the sum of 80 l. Scots, being the amount of the Communion-element money for two years, in which the Sacrament had not been administered, at the rate of 40 l. Scots yearly. 2*dly*, That he should be decerned to desist from pasturing his cattle in the Church-yard, in all time coming.—And, *lastly*, That as he had been in use to pay his proportion of the Synod and Presbytery Clerks salaries out of the poors funds, he should be decerned to replace the same for the behoof of the poor, and should be prohibited to apply any part of these funds to such purposes in time coming.—After a good deal of litigation both before the inferior Court, and the Court of Session, it was at length determined, that the Minister was not bound to pay the Communion-element money. He was debarred from pasturing his cattle in the Church-yard, but allowed to cut the grass of it. He was also prohibited from applying any part of the poor's funds, in future, to the payment of Synod and Presbytery Clerks; but, as this appeared to have hitherto been an universal practice through Scotland, he was not found liable in repetition of the money he had already taken for these purposes.

The other cause was with respect to the power of a Kirk-Session, and how far its proceedings, while acting in a judicative capacity, can be subjected to the cognizance of a civil court. The facts which gave rise to this question were, in substance, as follow:—It has been customary for many years, in a certain parish, to hold a meeting of Session, previous to the dispensing the Sacrament. The intention of this meeting is, that the Ministers and Elders may have an opportunity of reporting, whether there are any persons in the parish who ought to be debarred from communicating on the ensuing occasion, on account of their ignorance, immorality, or lying under scandal. At one of these meetings it was reported, that a person in the parish had been guilty of some immoralities. The Kirk-Session, therefore, recommended it to one of their number, to inform the person accused, that something had been laid to his charge, and to request that he would appear at the next meeting of Session, to justify his conduct, and to purge himself of the scandal under which he laboured. Instead of complying with this request, a letter was sent by him to the Session; the consideration of which they delayed till a subsequent diet, being the one immediately before the Sacrament. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved, "That the letter gave no satisfaction, neither had any tendency to remove the offence he had given by some immoralities in his behaviour; and, therefore, that he should not be admitted to participate of the holy ordinance of the Lord's Supper on this occasion."

Immediately upon this judgment being known, a process was commenced before the Commissary, libelling upon the facts above mentioned; contending, that the whole conduct of the members of Session proceeded entirely from malice and resentment against him; and concluding, that they should be ordained to make payment to him of the sum of 50 l. Sterling in name of damages.—When the cause came before the Commissary, the Kirk-session did not think themselves called upon to enter upon the merits of the question but gave in defences, declining the jurisdiction of the Court, upon the following grounds: That they had all along acted, not in their private capacity as individuals, but in a collective body, as the members of a Court recognised by the laws of the land, and in the regular and legal exercise of the powers committed to them; that while they acted in their judicative capacity according to the best of their judgments, in a matter that was indisputably within their jurisdiction, they could not be called to account for their conduct by any civil judicatory, but were accountable to their ecclesiastical superiors alone. The Commissary repelled this defence; and the Kirk-session brought that judgment under the review of the Court of Session, by bill of advocation. There the cause was litigated for some time, the result of which was, a finding, that the Civil Court could not review what was transacted before the Kirk-session in their judicative capacity.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 16.

"There are letters in town, this day, from Corke, which I think may be depended on, giving an account of an engagement with the Bienfaisant, Captain Macbride, assisted by a frigate, against a French man of war of 74 guns, in which, after an action of three hours, the Frenchman was obliged to strike, having lost her captain and 120 men. The Bienfaisant and frigate had under their convoy, a fleet of merchantmen for Corke. When Captain Macbride first observed the Frenchman, he made the proper dispositions for the safety of his convoy, and then, in company with the frigate, gave chace to the enemy, which they have carried into some port into the neighbourhood of Corke. We are in anxious expectation for a confirmation of this good news."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 15.

"The question before the House of Commons to-morrow, upon the grand constitutional point of a Mutiny-bill to regulate the army of Ireland, is of the most serious and alarming consequences, on the decision of which, our existence as a free people absolutely depends. He must be a bold man, indeed, and a professed enemy to his country, who shall attempt to second an alteration made in England, for the basest purposes that ever disgraced a minister, that of violating the laws, liberty, and constitution of this kingdom. The Lord Lieutenant, or his Secretary, may command the vote of those who are retained to support Government; it is the appendage of office; but, they cannot hope that the volunteers of Ireland will make a tame surrender of their rights, or admit the enforcing of a mutiny law, which is made perpetual in this kingdom, whilst Britain declares, in every session of Parliament, the assemblage of her army to be unconstitutional but from year to year. The alteration of the sugar-bill is no less wicked than shameful, which could only arise from false representation of the conditions and temper of the subjects of this realm, *i. e.* to be imposed upon at will; the advisers of the experiment, if carried, will not find it to be the riot of a mob, but the convulsion of a whole kingdom. It will, if carried into execution, inevitably kindle a wide-spreading fire, that hereafter all the water in the Thames cannot extinguish.

"Yesterday, the most numerous and respectable assembly of the citizens of Dublin ever known, was convened at the Tholsel, pursuant to notice, and unanimously agreed to petition the House of Commons against the alterations made in the Mutiny and Sugar-bills."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Thurso, dated August 11. to his correspondent at Edinburgh.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that our public roads are carried on with the greatest spirit. Many of them are admirably well formed and executed; and we are beginning to put up posts of direction, mile-stones, circles, &c. Yesterday, about 600 men were employed on the road leading to Strathnaver; and, within this fortnight, above 1200 were at once at work on the hill of Benichiel. Nothing could be more agreeable than to see such numbers heartily and cheerfully engaged in such an undertaking. The causeway mire, that long and deep morass, once so formidable to travellers, is now an excellent road at all seasons of the year; and, without exaggeration, it may be said, that last year and this one we have made above 60 miles of road, through grounds naturally far from being suited for such an undertaking. Strangers will now find a pleasant as well as easy access to John O Groats; and, in a little time, I hope we shall be able to vie with other counties in Scotland in every species of improvement."

Leith Shipping, August 16—19.

ARRIVED,

Ships,	*Belonging to*	*Masters,*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
Mary and Peggy,	Arbroath,	Cargill,	Arbroath,	grain.
Success,	Colchester,	Keath,	Colchester,	grain.
Betsey,	Dundee,	Lyell,	Dundee,	grain.
Allan,	Bo-ness,	Turnbull,	Bo-ness,	iron, &c.
Hanna,	Blyth,	Caul,	Lynn,	grain.
Mary,	Kincardine,	Thomson,	Lynn,	bark.
Peggy,	Leith,	Stevenson,	ditto,	grain.
Carron Packet,	Carron,	Nethit,	Carron,	iron, &c.
Jean,	Fraserburgh,	Gray,	Scalock,	wine.
De Hoop,	Hamburgh,	Smith,	Hamburgh,	goods.

SAILED,

Ann and Mary,	Leith,	Grieve,	Kirkwall,	goods.
Katty,	Leith,	M'Laren,	Inverness,	goods.
Ant,	Aberdeen,	Milne,	Aberdeen,	ditto.
Lady Charlotte,	Pete head,	Gray,	Aberdeen,	ditto.
Dispatch,	Peterhead,	Strachan,	Aberdeen,	ditto.

Wind S. S. W.

BY THE HONOURABLE
THE MAGISTRATES of EDINBURGH.

THE FOUR ESTABLISHED ENGLISH SCHOOLS of this City, after a short vacation, are again to be convened on Tuesday the 5th September.

The Teachers are,
Mess. THOMAS YOUNG, President's Stairs.
WILLIAM SYDSERFF, Trunk Close.
GEORGE FULTON, Niddry's Wynd.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Wardrobe's Court.

The above Schools having been examined in presence of the Magistrates, by the Rev. Principal Robertson, Doctor Dick, Doctor Macknight, and Doctor Hunter, they approved highly of the method of teaching; of the abilities and attention of the teachers; and recommended them as deserving encouragement from the public.

HATS.

THERE ARE NOW SELLING OFF, at the Warehouse, first fore flair above the Peacock, Lockenbooths, a very large assortment of HATS, being the compleie Stock of a Manufacturer giving over business.

The public will here meet with penny worths that do not every day cast up; and that in every particular of the Hat Trade, from the lowest priced felt to the finest beaver.

Country traders taking quantities will get great bargains.

Hours of sale from ten in the morning to seven evening.

Leith, Aug. 18. 1780.

Yesterday, the Grammar School of South Leith, under the charge of Mr John Wilson, was examined, previous to the usual vacation, in presence of the Ministers, and a number of the principal inhabitants. The several Classes gave specimens of their acquaintance with the principles of Grammar, and of their knowledge of the Latin Language and Roman Antiquities, to the entire satisfaction of all the Gentlemen present. They therefore think themselves called upon to approve, in this public manner, of Mr Wilson's method of teaching, and to recommend him, in the warmest manner, as one every way qualified for his office, and deserving encouragement.

THOMAS SCOTT.
JOHN LOGAN.

Cupar Fife, August 11. 1780.

THIS day the GRAMMAR SCHOOL of this place was examined in presence of the Magistrates, Gentlemen, and Ministers. The scholars went through the different exercises usual on such occasions, to the satisfaction of all present, and gave convincing proofs of the ability and diligence of Mr GEORGE GRAY the Rector, and the two Ushers. The gentlemen present agreed, in justice to the masters, to testify in this public manner, that the School well deserves encouragement. The School meets again the 19th day of September.

N. B. Mr Gray boards young gentlemen on the most reasonable terms.

DEBATE *in the General Assembly, in the affair of the Reverend Mr Anderson at Gorbals.*

[Concluded from our Paper of Wednesday last.]

The Reverend Dr *Finlay* at Glasgow next defended the Presbytery, as Dr Cottie had done, and kept chiefly upon the ground of law, for fear of taking up too much time; but intimated, that if it were thought necessary, he could go into the fact, by stating the particulars of the precognitions which weighed with him and the majority of the Presbytery, and determined them to be of opinion, that it was proper the libel should be admitted to proof.

The Reverend Mr *Dunn* at Kirkintulloch, said, he did not propose to enter at large into the merits of the cause. He only wished to do a piece of justice to Mr Anderson. Among other calumnies raised against that much injured gentleman, it had been alledged, that Helen Simpson had privately come and made a confession of her guilt with Mr Anderson to him (Mr Dunn). He therefore thought it incumbent on him to declare publicly, in the face of the Assembly, that he never spoke with Helen Simpson in his life, except when he was sitting as Moderator of the Presbytery of Glasgow, when she solemnly denied her ever being guilty with Mr Anderson.

Immediately after the parties at the bar were removed, Dr *Barclay* rose up, and spoke to the following effect: That he did not rise, at so late an hour, to make a long speech; but to make a motion, which, he flattered himself, would contribute greatly to shorten the debate: That no man within these walls was more thoroughly convinced than he was of the propriety of Presbyteries, and the other judicatories of the Church, keeping a watchful eye over the morals of the clergy; and that, for his own part, his most hostile aspect should ever be directed against all licentious clergymen; but, at the same time, he judged it equally necessary, that the ministers of this Church should be protected against attacks that appeared evidently to be of a malicious and vexatious nature: That, after giving the most impartial attention in his power to the long pleadings from the bar, he was pretty well satisfied in his own mind where the merits of the cause lay; yet, as in the course of the pleadings frequent references had been made to the forms of procedure in our *criminal* and *constitutional* courts; he would, therefore move, "That, before he or any of his brethren spoke on the merits of the cause, some of the members learned in the law should be called on to deliver their opinions."

Mr *Andrew Crosbie*, advocate, then rose, and said he could agree with neither of the learned gentlemen at the bar upon the point of *competency*, for that there had not been a formal trial, but only a *precognition;* and yet he was clear there should be no trial at all. He thought that the Presbytery had erred from not attending to what is prescribed in the form of process. It is there laid down, that "all "processes against any minister, are to begin before the Presbytery to "which he belongs, and not before the kirk-session of his own parish. "And because a scandal committed by a minister hath many aggravations, and once raised, though without any ground, is not easily "wiped off; therefore a Presbytery should exactly ponder by whose "information and complaint it comes first before them; and a Presbytery is not so far to receive the information, as to proceed to the "citation of a minister, or any way begin the process, until there be "first some person who under his hand gives in the complaint, with "some account of its probability, and undertakes to make out the libel, under pain of being censured as a slanderer;—unless the *fama* "*clamosa* of the scandal be so great, as that the Presbytery, for their "own vindication, see themselves necessitate to begin the process, "without any particular accuser: But the Presbytery, in this case, "should be careful, first, to inquire into the rise, occasion, broachers, "and grounds of this *fama clamosa;*" all of which, he maintained, were, in this case, of such a nature, as shewed that the process should be quashed. He was also clear, that the libel was not relevant; for not only did it fail to specify time and place, but it neither charged the crime of fornication, nor the crime of adultery, both of which were capable of proof; but only charged, that Helen Simpson's children were *begot by the defender*, a fact which it was *physically impossible* to prove; so he was for dismissing the affair altogether in consequence of the enquiry.

Mr *George Buchan-Hepburn*, advocate, delivered the same opinion; was very keen against the libellers; and said, it was very happy for them that the witnesses in the precognition had not been upon oath, for that would have involved them in the guilt of subornation and perjury: And he was for adding to the judgment of the Assembly, some clause expressive of Mr Anderson's innocence, and of their indignation against the libellers.

Mr *John Dickson*, advocate, agreed with him, particularly as to adding the clause.

The Rev. *Mr Campbell at Auchterarder* spoke with abhorrence of the libellers, but concluded with thinking that a new libel should be allowed.

Principal Robertson said, he had considered himself as a juryman, and had therefore never left the house during the whole procedure in this serious question; and he was sure, that if the reverend gentleman who spoke last had heard all that was stated, he could not have thought that a new libel could be allowed; he then, with great ability, went through the cause, and concluded with agreeing to what had been proposed.

The Rev. *Sir Harry Moncrieffe* concurred with the Principal, and closed the debate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ROBERT HOPE, farmer in Barbreck, are desired immediately to lodge their grounds of debt, or exact states thereof, specifying the manner in which the debts are constituted, with Mr Niel Macgibbon writer in Inverary, or George Tod writer in Edinburgh, their trustees.

[illegible] ed.

ALL Persons having any Claims or Debts against the deceased ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq; of Sunderland, are requested to lodge furthwith exact states of their demands with William Macdonald writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or John Macneill writer in Inverary, factor on the estate of Sunderland.

Not to be repeated.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT as a CLERK,

A YOUNG MAN, who has been regularly bred to the Mercantile Business under a very considerable dealer, and will be recommended in the most ample manner, for honesty, sobriety, and diligence. He would either serve a merchant in Britain, or go abroad.

He will be heard of by applying to the Publisher.

THESE are to intimate to all concerned, that the Michaelmas Meeting of the Barons and Freeholders of the shire of ROSS is to be held upon Wednesday the 11th day of October next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the ordinary court-house of Tain; and that Claims are lodged for the following Gentlemen with the principal Sheriff clerk of Ross, residing at Tain, in order to their being inrolled in the roll of Barons and Freeholders of the said shire, to be made up at that meeting, viz.

Sir Hector M'Kenzie of Garloch, Baronet;
Captain Charle M'Kenzie of Kileoy;
Captain David Ross of Kindeace:
Major Alexander Ross of Culrossie;—and
Thomas Munro, Esq; of Culcairn.

ALEX. CHISHOLM, Sh. Cl.

THE following Gentlemen have lodged Claims with the Stewart-clerk of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, to be inrolled in the roll of Freeholders, electors of a member to serve in Parliament for the said Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, at their next Michaelmas meeting, to be held at Kirkcudbright upon the 10th day of October next, viz.

Richard Dalziell, Esq; junior of Glenae.
John M'Murdo, factor to his Grace the Duke of Queensberry.
John Clerk jun. writer in Dumfries.
James M'Courtie writer in Kirkcudbright.
David Blair, Esq; of Beltonmont.
Kenneth M'Kenzie merchant in London.
Robert Dalziell, Esq; advocate.
Benjamin Moodie writer in Edinburgh.
Captain Adam Gordon of the 81st Regiment of Foot.
Simon M'Kenzie writer in Dumfries.
David Newall writer in Dumfries.
John Hamilton of Bargeny, Esq;
Alexander Gordon, Esq; of King's-grange, Collector of the Customs at Montserrat.
Doctor John Ravenscroft of Cairnsmoor.
William Maxwell, second son to John Maxwell of Terraughty.
Alexander M'Adam, son of David M'Adam in Bennan.
Quintin M'Adam, son of David M'Adam in Bennan.
William Corrie of Dunroad, merchant in Wellingborough, Northampton-shire.
William Carlyle of Drungant.
Robert Gordon of Thravegrange.
James Loch writer to the signet.
David Thomson of Inglistoun.——And
Charles Fergusson merchant in Cork, in the kingdom of Ireland, apparent heir of the deceased Robert Fergusson, Esq; son of Robert Fergusson some time Provost in Dumfries.

And that OBJECTIONS are also lodged with the said Stewart-clerk against the following Gentlemen standing upon said roll of Freeholders, viz.

John Cuthar of Argrennan.
John M'Naught, late of Barncailzie.
Patrick Murray of Cherrytrees.
John Aitken of Margreg.
William Manual of Little Beagh.
Alexander Dun of Stronfeggan.
John Hamilton of Bargenny.
Sir William Maxwell of Monrieth, Baronet.
James M'Whirter, senior, merchant in Dumfries.
Sir William Douglas, Baronet.
John Dickson merchant late Provost of Dumfries.
Matthew Orr of Stobcross.
George Goldie merchant in Edinburgh.——And
John Maxwell of Terraughty.

WILLIAM BOYD, Portioner of Luthrie, and Farmer in Balmeadyside, in the parish of Creech, and shire of Fife, having execute a trust-right of his real and personal estate and effects in favours of trustees, for behoof of his creditors; the whole creditors of the said William Boyd are therefore required to meet in the house of David Methven vintner in Cupar of Fife, upon the 31st day of August 1780, at twelve o'clock mid-day, where the said trust-deed will be exhibited to them, together with a deed of accession thereto proposed to be signed by the creditors, and the draught of a factory by the trustees to a man of business, for executing the trust under the trustees inspection, for their approbation and advice in the proper measures to be taken, for bringing Mr Boyd's funds to the best account for all concerned. It is intreated the whole creditors will attend, either by themselves or doers properly authorised, to sign the deed of accession, and give proper instructions to the trustees and their factors.

Not to be repeated.

HERRING FISHERS.

WHEREAS great abuses are frequently committed by the sailors and others on board the herring busses, on many parts of the Western Islands, and the coast, during the fishing season; Public Notice is hereby given to all masters and owners of busses, that the proprietors, and others concerned in the islands of South Uist, Benbecula, Barra, Canna, and Eigg, are resolved for the future to prevent the carrying of scraws off the shores on board any such busses, or the throwing of scraws, with stones and other ballast, out of vessels into harbours, as both prove detrimental to the fishing, and dangerous to the shipping riding at anchor. All those who are guilty of such practices, and other irregularities, may depend that they shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, and the case represented to the Honourable Board of Customs, with a view of stopping their bounties.

Not to be repeated.

A HOUSE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, a HOUSE in BROWN's SQUARE, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Miss Crawfurds, consisting of three storeys, with sunk storey and garrets, and back and fore areas. The sunk storey contains a kitchen, house-keeper's room, servants room, and wine-cellar, with catacombs. The first floor contains a dining-room, parlour, and bed-closet; the second floor a drawing-room, bed-room, and bed-closet; and the third floor, three bed-rooms and a bed-closet. In the sunk area before the house, there are two cellars; and in the area behind the house, a larder, water-pipe, and several other conveniencies. The rooms are sizeable, and well-lighted, and all exceedingly well finished. The house will be shown on Mondays and Thursdays, from twelve to two o'clock.

For further particulars, apply to John Tait writer to the signet, east end of Prince's Street.

For Kingston, Savannah-la-Mar, Green Island, and Lucea Montague Bay, JAMAICA,

THE Ship MARY, ROBERT HUNTER Master, now lying at GREENOCK, will be clear to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will sail by the middle of September.

The Mary mounts 12 guns, twelve and four pounders, and will have men in proportion. She is a remarkable fine sailer, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.——For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. Glasgow, or the Master at Greenock.

2d AUGUST 1780.

LIGHTING LAMPS.

PERSONS willing to Contract for lighting and upholding the Lamps of the District of GEORGE's SQUARE, from the first of September to the first of May next, will give in their proposals to Thomas Smith writer, at Mr Charles Brown's writer to the signet, Argyle's Square, betwixt and the 28th current.

TO be rouped at PITCAIRLY, Fifeshire, on Friday the 25th curt at eleven o'clock forenoon,

Several Sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of bed-steads, teht and servants ditto, blankets, mahogany tables, chairs, a very handsome side-board, sophas, and chests of drawers, mirrors and toilet glasses, tea and table China, a variety of crystal, kitchen furniture; Brewing Utensils, &c. Two Hunters, one of them an aged horse, quite fresh, well known to be remarkably good, and can carry a great weight; the other a very handsome strong black mare, with a long tail, fit either for the saddle or a carriage;—Two very clever Ponies, and a very promising year-old Colt, well got: and a great variety of Stots and Queys, of good kinds; and some Work Cattle.

Pitcairly is 13 miles from Kinghorn, and situated betwixt Auchtermuchty and Newburgh.

Roup of Corns, Cattle, and Going Gear.

ON Wednesday the 30th curt there is to be sold by public roup, at COATS, in the parish of Newburn, in Fife,

The whole STOCKING of CATTLE, Growing Corns, Hay, and Labouring Utensils, upon the East Farm of Coats, consisting of a great number of excellent Work Horses, Mares, Stags, Milch Cows, Work Oxen, and Young Cattle, of various ages; about 60 acres of Oats, 30 of Wheat, 10 of Bear, and 15 of Peale and Beans.

Purchasers of the horses, cattle, and going gear, upon finding good security, may have credit till Candlemas next; and the purchasers of the corn and hay till Whitsunday.

FARMS in East-Lothian to be LET.

I. THE Farm of BANKHEAD and SOUTHBURN, part of the estate of Leaston, consisting of 279 Scots acres.

II. The MAINS of LEASTON, consisting of 65 Scots acres, and three parts of an acre.

III. Part of the Lands of PLEWLANDHILL, consisting of 105 acres and a half, Scots measure.

Upon the farm of Bankhead and Southburn, there is a very neat and commodious dwelling-house, and excellent steading of offices, lately erected by the proprietor. The whole lands above mentioned are all inclosed and properly subdivided, are in the highest state of cultivation, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor; and as they lie within five miles of Haddington, three of Salton, and seven of Dalkeith, ready markets for disposing of the produce of the grounds; and that the lands will be set at reasonable rates, it is presumed they will afford a desirable settlement for good tenants.

Application as to the particulars may be made to Isaac Grant writer to the signet.—James Purves, overseer at Leaston-house, will show the grounds.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

HOUSES and LANDS in and about DUNBAR TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr Lorimer innkeeper in Dunbar, upon Thursday the 31st day of August 1780, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following HERITABLE SUBJECTS which belonged to George Wilson merchant in Dunbar, and disponed by him to Trustees for behoof of his creditors.

LOT I. That large TENEMENT of HOUSES and GARDEN, lying on the west side of the burgh of Dunbar.

LOT II. That Park or Inclosure commonly called EAST WARD PARK, consisting of six acres or thereby.

LOT III. The Lands called SANDILANDS, consisting of four acres or thereby.

The rental of the subjects, with the progress of writs and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Joseph Forrest and Alexander Sawers writers in Dunbar.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 7th day of September next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

THE LANDS of CERES BRIDGE-END, lying in the parish of Ceres and shire of Fife. They consist of about 40 acres, all arable, inclosed with stone and lime dikes, and divided into five inclosures. There is a great quantity of thriving wood upon the lands; and as they are situated in the neighbourhood of lime and coal, they can be highly improved at a small expence. The free rent payable to the proprietor, exclusive of public burdens, is 31l. 5s.; but the tenant has subset the lands at an additional rent of 10l. yearly.

A considerable part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands, upon proper security, if he inclines.

For further particulars apply to Mr Oliver Gourlay at Craigrothie, or to George Tod writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th day of November 1780, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of KINNAIRD, lying in the parish of Abdie, and shire of Fife. These lands pay of yearly rent 257l. sterling, hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 930l. Scots. They pay no stipend or schoolmaster's salary; lie within five miles of the county-town, and one mile of the town and harbour of Newburgh, upon the river Tay. They contain about 396 acres, are of a deep black soil; and there is a great deal of valuable timber upon the ground.

Also, The lands of INVERDOVAT, comprehending the lands called PLEWLANDS and BANKS of INVERDOVAT. These lands, including 9l. 11s. 10d. sterling of feu-duty, and a conversion for 8 bolls of oat meal, and 10 bolls of barley, pay of yearly rent 156l. 7s. 6d. sterling. They hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess-books at 723l. 9s. 7d. Scots, contain about 478 acres, are of a good arable soil, pleasantly situated upon and near to the river Tay, opposite to Dundee; and it is generally reckoned in the neighbourhood, that upon the expiry of the present tacks, few of which have above seven or eight years to run, the lands will give double the present rent.

The rental, conditions of sale, and title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Mackenzie, writer, Byres's Close, Edinburgh.

SALE OF LATHALLAN POSTPONED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 21st of November 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of LATHALLAN, lying in the parish of Kilconquhar, and shire of Fife. The present rent is about 200l. sterling; and a lease of one of the farms expires soon, when a great rise of rent may be depended upon. There is an exceeding good mansion-house upon the estate, and office-houses; a very good garden, and a good deal of young planting very thriving. There are also several seams of coal of considerable value in the lands, to which a level is wrought; and as the estate is situated in a very populous country, and within less than three miles of the harbour of Elie, the coal may be wrought to great advantage. The estate stands valued in the county books at 477l. Scots, and so entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

For further particulars, enquire at William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the progress of writs and articles of roup are to be seen; and Peter Webster, overseer of the coal of Lathallan, will give what information may be required as to the coal, and show the marches of the estate.

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